

READING COMPREHENSION**1. Banned: GE rice imports****Task 1**

Ebro Puleva's reaction to the scandal	1. stopping US rice import into Europe
Legal actions that Bayer might face	2. by US rice farmers
	3. by Ebro Puleva company
The reason of the involved parties for starting legal action against Bayer	4. huge costs/ financial losses of food industry
The way rice was contaminated in both described cases	5. escaped field trials
Major drawbacks of GE according to Greenpeace	6. uneconomic
	7. unacceptable
Conflicting legal areas for the WTO in connection with GE food	8. trade
	9. environmental

Task 2

10. LL601 is illegal in Europe because it lacks certain licences.	T
11. Greenpeace has managed to identify the rate of contamination.	F
12. Greenpeace is planning to take Bayer to court as well.	F
13. US rice is still imported into Europe.	T
14. In its decisions, the WTO has given priority to environmental issues.	F
15. Some non-European countries attacked the EU's GE food restrictions at the WTO.	T

2. Airline pollution

Task 1

0	1	2	3	4	5
A	C	E	G	B	F

Task 2

Air traffic has become inconvenient for	6. people in the air
	7. people at the airport
	8. people living around the airport
Some consider the atmosphere to be like water, because	9. of an infinite absorbing capacity
	10. it can tolerate any pollution

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Text 1

1st news item: 1T 2T 3F 4F

2nd news item: 1T, 2F, 3F, 4T

Task 2

1. protein, 2. (grey) flatbread, 3. Raw /grain, 4. injera/cakes/ biscuits, 5. (teff) harvest / production, 6. low yield, 7. research, 8. improved farming methods, 9. driving prices up / more expensive, 10. match domestic demand, 11. risks, 12. select export

Sample table description

0. This is a table, displaying important agricultural data, namely sales and expenses, from the USA from 2007 and 2012.

The value of agricultural sales are shown in the first table, initially, considering all products, which is then followed by a breakdown to crops and livestock. The values are given in billion US dollars, and the change between the given years are expressed in percentages. It can be clearly seen that overall sales grew by 32% from 2007 to 2012. In 2007 the sales divide by nearly equally between the crop and the livestock sector. However, by 2012 the crop sector produced significantly higher sales figures, gaining an impressive 47.5% on its 2007 sales. Admittedly, the livestock sales values have also increased, but only by 18.7%

As for expenses listed in the second table we can observe that feed accounts for the highest cost in the livestock sector, and the second highest expense is also incurred in this sector,

namely, livestock and poultry purchases. Crop production seemed to have lower costs in 2007. However, by 2012 expenses rose steeply in both major sectors, by 36.4% in five years. Within animal breeding, the costs of feed rose sharply by 54.2, and within crop production the costs of inputs have more than doubled, it increased by a dramatic 57.6%.

This fact might have been reflected by the increased sales figures of crop production, where the producers must have charged higher prices to offset their rocketing input costs.

Sample report

TO: Benedek Fülöp, Head of Food Safety Department
FROM: Viktória Herczeg, Food safety officer
SUBJECT: Recent food scandals
DATE: 20 March 2017

Introduction

As the food safety officer of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, I was requested to compile a report on the recent food scandals in Hungary.

Background

In recent months the Department of Food Safety has encountered several problems in the course of its inspections. These findings were published in the media causing food scandals. As an EU member state, it is essential for Hungary to meet strict food safety standards. Otherwise, consumer trust and our market position will be severely affected.

Summary of problems

- On inspecting supermarkets we found that 20% of them sell food products past their sell-by-date. This, combined with unhygienic storage, can pose serious health risks to consumers.
- Private businesses often relabelled food or operated in unlicensed premises, which did not comply with hygiene standards, either.

Recommendations

Based on our findings we propose to resolve the above mentioned problems on both an organizational and a legal level.

- First of all, more frequent checks would help reveal the problems. In order to organize these inspections, the restructuring of the expert bodies would be necessary.
- In order to prevent businesses from breaching regulations, stricter sanctions should be introduced, such as higher fines or even closures.